

ChatGPT and consumers: Benefits, Pitfalls and Future Research Agenda

Justin Paul^{1,2,3} | Akiko Ueno⁴  | Charles Dennis⁴ 

¹University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, USA

²Henley Business School, University of Reading, Reading, UK

³Parul University, Vadodara, India

⁴Marketing, Branding and Tourism Department, Business School, Middlesex University, London, UK

Correspondence

Justin Paul, Henley Business School, University of Reading, Reading, UK.
 Email: j.paul@reading.ac.uk

Abstract

The need of the hour is to encourage research on topics with newness and novelty. In this context, this article discusses multidimensional benefits and potential pitfalls of using artificial intelligence-based Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer (ChatGPT), and provides numerous ideas for future research in consumer studies and marketing in the context of ChatGPT. ChatGPT provides algorithm-generated conversational responses to text-based prompts. Since its launch in the late 2022, ChatGPT has generated significant debate surrounding its hallmarks, benefits and potential pitfalls. On the one hand, ChatGPT can offer enhanced consumer engagement, improved customer service, personalization and shopping, social interaction and communication practice, cost-effectiveness, insights into consumer behaviour and improved marketing campaigns. On the other hand, potential pitfalls include concerns about consumer well-being, bias, misinformation, lack of context, privacy concerns, ethical considerations and security. The article concludes by outlining a potential future research agenda in the area of ChatGPT and consumer studies. Overall, this article provides valuable insights into the benefits and challenges associated with ChatGPT, shedding light on its potential applications and the need for further research.

KEYWORDS

benefits, ChatGPT, pitfalls, research agenda

1 | ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TOOLS AND CHAT GENERATIVE PRE-TRAINED TRANSFORMER

Artificial intelligence (AI)-based applications such as Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer (ChatGPT) have revolutionized the way consumers think, behave and live in this post-pandemic era. Like Google and Yahoo search engines, ChatGPT provides immediate answers and responses to almost every question users ask for. ChatGPT is an AI natural language processing (NLP) model that applies generative AI techniques to provide algorithm-generated conversational responses to question prompts (van Dis et al., 2023). It has defined itself as:

... a large language model developed by OpenAI that uses deep learning techniques to generate human-like responses to text-based prompts. It is trained on a large corpus of text data using unsupervised learning techniques to learn the statistical patterns and regularities of human language and use that knowledge to generate coherent and contextually appropriate responses.

AI and NLP chatbots have recently increased the power of consumer marketing and the effectiveness of customer service (Balakrishnan et al., 2021; Dwivedi et al., 2021). Consumers express satisfaction with AI digital assistants (Pizzi et al., 2021). With the huge popularity of ChatGPT, the trend towards the use of consumer-facing AI

and NLP chatbots is expected to accelerate (Wang et al., 2023). In just 5 days from its launch, ChatGPT had over 1 million registered users, and in a month, the number of active users exceeded 100 million (Ahmed, 2023). It took well-known companies much longer to achieve 1 million users, for example, Netflix 3.5 years, Airbnb 2.5 years, Twitter 2 years, Facebook 10 months, Dropbox 7 months, Spotify 5 months and Instagram 2.5 months (Ahmed, 2023). ChatGPT's versatility is apparent through its use in various applications, including chatbots, language translation and text generation tasks. It provides natural and human-like responses in real time, with the flexibility to be customized and can scale to meet user demands. Although not yet as accurate in languages other than English and neo-Latin languages (Bang et al., 2023), ChatGPT is accessible anytime, anywhere, to anyone.

When it comes to searching for information, ChatGPT is often considered superior to Google. Unlike Google, which often returns a large amount of information that we must sift through on our own, ChatGPT is able to generate coherent, personalized responses based on our queries. Nevertheless, the accuracy of ChatGPT is not as dependable as Google on answers to simple factual questions (such as 'When did Argentina win the football World Cup?') wrong (Southern, 2023). ChatGPT continues to improve and incorporate real-time data; it may eventually render Google obsolete in terms of information retrieval.

Since its launch, ChatGPT has generated significant debate surrounding its benefits for consumers and potential pitfalls. In the following section, we provide a summary of these benefits and pitfalls in the area of consumer studies.

2 | POTENTIAL BENEFITS AND PITFALLS

2.1 | Benefits

There are several benefits of using ChatGPT for consumers:

2.1.1 | Enhanced consumer engagement

ChatGPT-powered chatbots and conversational agents can provide consumers with a more engaging, interactive experience than traditional forms of communication, such as email or phone (Atlas, 2023).

2.1.2 | Improved customer service

ChatGPT-powered chatbots can provide customers with instant responses to queries and can help resolve issues more quickly and efficiently than traditional customer service channels (Mattas, 2023).

2.1.3 | Personalization and shopping

Anthropomorphic chatbots can increase trust, word-of-mouth and consumer shopping satisfaction (Konya-Baumbach et al., 2023). ChatGPT

cannot shop but can generate fun and surprisingly insightful personalized product recommendations, marketing messages, shopping tips and reviews based on a consumer's past behaviours and preferences (Truly, 2022).

2.1.4 | Social interaction

This is important because socializing is associated with better health and lower mortality (e.g., Acosta-González & Marcenaro-Gutiérrez, 2021), and consumers can gain well-being benefits via technological channels (Dennis et al., 2016). Some people may find interacting with ChatGPT to be enjoyable and/or helpful in reducing stress or loneliness (See Lemons, 2022).

2.1.5 | Social interaction and communication practice

ChatGPT can be a useful tool for individuals with autism, Asperger's syndrome, pervasive developmental disorder-not otherwise specified and social communication disorder. ChatGPT can provide a low-pressure environment to practice communication and gain confidence (Uplifting Voices, 2023).

2.1.6 | Cost-effectiveness

AI can bring improvements to service quality and productivity (Balakrishnan & Dwivedi, 2021; Huang & Rust, 2018) and can be used to augment human service staff (Vassilakopoulou et al., 2023). ChatGPT-powered chatbots and conversational agents can provide cost-effective customer service and support, as they can handle multiple interactions simultaneously without the need for human intervention (Haluza & Jungwirth, 2023).

2.1.7 | Insights into consumer behaviour

AI can help generate insights into consumer behaviour (Ma & Sun, 2020). ChatGPT can be used to analyse consumer sentiment, preferences, opinions and behaviour (Haluza & Jungwirth, 2023).

2.1.8 | Improved marketing campaigns

ChatGPT can be used to generate compelling marketing messages that resonate with consumers, leading to higher engagement and conversion rates (Taecharunroj, 2023).

Overall, the use of ChatGPT in consumer studies has the potential to provide numerous benefits, including enhanced customer engagement, improved customer service, personalization and shopping, social interaction and communication practice, cost-effectiveness, insights into consumer behaviour and improved marketing campaigns.

2.2 | Pitfalls

While ChatGPT provides numerous benefits for consumers, there are also several potential pitfalls to consider.

2.2.1 | Consumer well-being

The more natural and human-like the responses of an AI system or chatbot, the more likely that consumers may become too dependent on it (Baird & Maruping, 2021). Thus, there is a risk that users of ChatGPT may rely too heavily on it for important decisions or interactions (Tech Knowledge, 2023).

2.2.2 | Bias

AI and chatbot models are often accused of bias and discrimination (Akter et al., 2021; Haluza & Jungwirth, 2023). ChatGPT can perpetuate biases present in the data it was trained on, which can result in unfair or discriminatory outcomes (Zhuo et al., 2023). Careful attention must be paid to the data used to train the model, and to the prompts used to ensure that the model's responses are fair and unbiased.

2.2.3 | Misinformation

Sometimes, consumers are concerned about the trustworthiness of AI (Floridi, 2019; Ghazwani et al., 2022) when they search for reliable information about some individuals or products. ChatGPT can generate text that is not based on facts, and in some cases, the model may generate false or misleading information (Dallas, 2022). This is particularly a concern when the model is used in applications where accuracy and truthfulness are important, such as in marketing claims and product information.

2.2.4 | Lack of context

ChatGPT is a language model that generates responses based on statistical patterns in the data it was trained on. However, it may not always understand the context of the prompts it receives, which can lead to nonsensical or inappropriate responses (ReviewNPrep, 2023). This could result in negative interactions with consumers, potentially damaging brand reputation.

2.2.5 | Privacy concerns

In common with other AI models (Belk, 2021), ChatGPT may collect and store data from consumer interactions, which could raise privacy concerns (Eliot, 2023). It is important to consider the implications of

data collection and storage, and to ensure that consumer data are protected.

2.2.6 | Ethical considerations

The use of AI in certain applications, such as deepfakes or impersonation, may raise ethical concerns (Breibach & Maglio, 2020). The GPT-3 model that underpins ChatGPT is based on internet data containing errors and prejudices that are reflected in the model's answers (Zhang & Li, 2021). Who is accountable for what AI does (Martin, 2019)? Using ChatGPT may adversely affect users' moral judgements (Krügel et al., 2023).

2.2.7 | Security

ChatGPT can be used to generate convincing, high-quality phishing emails, social engineering attacks or other malicious content (Patel & Sattler, 2023). Notwithstanding that ChatGPT has safeguards in place (e.g., it will not return a request for a 'phishing email'), these can be overcome by re-phrasing the queries (Karanjai, 2022). Care must be taken to ensure that the model is not used for malicious purposes.

Overall, while ChatGPT can provide valuable insights and enhance consumer engagement, it is important to consider the potential pitfalls and to use the model responsibly and ethically.

3 | FUTURE RESEARCH AGENDA

Since millions of consumers have become users of AI tools such as ChatGPT, there are several potential avenues for future research on topics with newness such as AI tools and ChatGPT, and their implications for consumers. Contexts, theories, research methods and constructs are suggested in each research area.

3.1 | Ethical considerations

Research could explore the ethical implications of using ChatGPT in advertising, market research or customer service. This could include investigations into issues such as privacy, data security, consent, bias and accountability. As ChatGPT becomes more widely adopted in marketing, there are concerns about how it may be used to manipulate customers, and hence, researchers should examine how to ensure that ChatGPT is used responsibly by marketers.

3.1.1 | Contexts

The context of this area of research would involve exploring the ethical implications of using ChatGPT in advertising, market research, social media and other contexts. ChatGPT-generated responses could

be used to create personalized and engaging ads, gather insights on consumer behaviour through market research, and generate social media content that is more relevant to consumers. However, there are potential ethical concerns related to data privacy, informed consent, transparency, authenticity and the potential for ChatGPT to be used to manipulate customers. For example, the use of ChatGPT in customer service, online education, mental health counselling and other applications where human-like interactions are desired could raise concerns about the impact on individuals' well-being and the potential for harm. Therefore, research in this area could explore the ethical implications of using ChatGPT in different contexts and provide recommendations for responsible use.

3.1.2 | Theories

This area of research could draw on various theories related to ethics, consumer behaviour and emerging technologies to investigate the ethical implications of using ChatGPT. Theories such as contract, utilitarianism, deontology and virtue ethics (Xie, 2021) can be used to evaluate the moral implications of ChatGPT in marketing. The concept of digital ethics (Hanna & Kazim, 2021) can provide a framework for understanding the ethical implications of emerging technologies like ChatGPT. Theories of consumer psychology and behaviour such as the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) (Mariani et al., 2022) and the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) (Mehta et al., 2022) can help to understand how ChatGPT may be used to manipulate customers, and how to ensure that it is used responsibly. The principle of beneficence (Cowls et al., 2021) can be used to explore whether the use of ChatGPT promotes the well-being of consumers, while the principle of non-maleficence (Jobin et al., 2019) can be used to investigate whether the use of ChatGPT avoids harm to consumers. Theories such as privacy (Bandara et al., 2020), fairness (Jiang, Cao, et al., 2022) and accountability (Miller, 2022) can also be applied to investigate specific ethical concerns related to ChatGPT.

3.1.3 | Methods

Potential research methods in this area are *ethical and legal analyses* of usage of specific cases of ChatGPT in marketing and consumer contexts, using frameworks such as privacy impact assessment or ethical impact assessment to identify potential ethical risks and trade-offs and strategies for mitigating these risks. Synthesis based on three or four *case studies* of specific companies or industries using ChatGPT in their marketing and advertising can provide an in-depth exploration of the ethical implications of these applications. These case studies could involve *interviews* with key stakeholders, analysis of company policies, practices and other data sources can provide a comprehensive understanding of the ethical implications of ChatGPT in specific contexts. Additionally, *interviews* or *focus groups* with consumers, industry experts and practitioners can gain insights into their experiences,

perceptions, concerns and the ethical implications of using ChatGPT in consumer contexts. *Surveys* can collect quantitative data on consumer perceptions and attitudes towards the use of ChatGPT in advertising, market research or customer service and assess specific constructs related to ethical implications, such as trust, transparency and accountability.

3.1.4 | Constructs

The constructs that could be explored in this area pertain to the ethical implications of using ChatGPT for well-being purposes, particularly regarding data privacy, consent and consumer protection. This includes analysing user privacy and data security issues, as well as assessing the potential impact on vulnerable populations. Bias in training data and model outputs, transparency and accountability of organizations and explainability of the model also need to be examined. In addition, privacy and data protection laws, ethical principles like autonomy and non-maleficence, and trust, transparency and accountability in AI and machine learning must be considered. Finally, it is important to investigate legal frameworks for consumer protection from deceptive marketing practices, consumer attitudes towards ChatGPT in marketing, and industry practices and standards for using ChatGPT in marketing.

3.2 | Developing strategies for mitigating bias in ChatGPT-generated responses

Given the potential for bias in ChatGPT-generated responses, research could explore strategies for mitigating this bias, such as by adjusting the training data or fine-tuning the model on specific domains or data sets. The research could also investigate the impact of bias in ChatGPT-generated responses on user perceptions and experiences in customer service interactions including chatbots and other consumer-facing applications such as virtual assistants.

3.2.1 | Contexts

The context of this research would involve exploring user attitudes towards biased responses and developing strategies for addressing these biases to improve user trust and satisfaction.

3.2.2 | Theories

The research could draw on various theories related to bias in AI and NLP, including critical race (Poole et al., 2021), intersectionality (Ciston, 2019) and feminist (Wellner & Rothman, 2020) theories. Additionally, theories related to ethics and responsibility in AI could be relevant, such as the principle of beneficence (Cowls et al., 2021) and the precautionary principle (Castro & McLaughlin, 2019).

3.2.3 | Methods

Research in this area could use a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative methods could include *interviews* or *focus groups* with stakeholders, including developers, users and experts in the field of NLP. Quantitative methods could include *data analysis of the model's performance* on various datasets, as well as *statistical analysis of user feedback*.

3.2.4 | Constructs

The constructs that could be explored in this area include the types of biases that can be present in ChatGPT-generated responses, such as gender bias, racial bias and cultural bias. Additionally, constructs related to mitigating bias, such as fine-tuning the model on specific datasets, adjusting the training data or using post-processing techniques to remove biased language, could be explored.

3.3 | Consumer well-being and ChatGPT

Research on the well-being implications of ChatGPT should consider the potential benefits and risks for users, as well as ethical considerations (as above), and strive to develop strategies for mitigating potential harms and promoting positive outcomes.

3.3.1 | Contexts

The research could be conducted in various contexts, including investigating ChatGPT's potential to become an addiction and the impact of excessive reliance on users' well-being. It could also explore ChatGPT's potential as a shopping assistant and the benefits of reducing consumer loneliness. Additionally, the ethical implications of using ChatGPT in mental health and wellness applications could be examined to assess the potential risks and benefits of using ChatGPT to provide therapy or counselling services.

3.3.2 | Theories

Several theories could inform research on consumer well-being. The theory of self-medication (Yang et al., 2021) could be applied to understand users' motivations for using ChatGPT and the potential risks of addiction. Theories of social support (Lin & Lee, 2023) and social influence (Aw et al., 2022) could be used to examine how ChatGPT can impact users' social interactions and well-being. The role of self-disclosure (Kim et al., 2022) and privacy (Bandara et al., 2020) in the use of ChatGPT for mental health and wellness applications could be explored. Self-Determination Theory (SDT) (Gill et al., 2019; Nguyen et al., 2022; Ryan & Deci, 2000; 2017) could be used to investigate how ChatGPT affects users' sense of autonomy, competence and

relatedness in decision making. Social identity theory (Edwards et al., 2019) could be used to explore how the use of ChatGPT affects users' sense of identity and belonging in social interactions.

3.3.3 | Methods

The following research methods could be used in this area: Conducting *longitudinal studies* to understand the long-term effects of using ChatGPT on users' mental health and well-being. *Experimental studies* can be conducted to measure the effects of different levels of exposure to ChatGPT on users' decision making and well-being. *In-depth interviews* and *focus groups* can be used to explore users' experiences and behaviours related to their use of ChatGPT including their perceptions of its effectiveness, and impact on their mental health and well-being. *Surveys* can be used to collect data on users' perceptions of their dependence on ChatGPT and its impact on their well-being.

3.3.4 | Constructs

Some of the key constructs that could be examined in research on well-being related to ChatGPT include user dependence, social interaction, enjoyment and stress reduction and communication practice and confidence. User dependence on ChatGPT can be measured through users' reliance on ChatGPT or the frequency of ChatGPT use for certain types of interactions. Social interaction and well-being can refer to the relationship between social interaction, including interactions with ChatGPT, and various dimensions of well-being such as happiness, loneliness and satisfaction with life. Enjoyment and stress reduction refer to the extent to which users find interacting with ChatGPT to be enjoyable or helpful in reducing stress. They can be measured through self-report measures such as Likert scales, or through behavioural measures such as the frequency of ChatGPT use during times of stress. Communication practice and confidence refer to the extent to which ChatGPT provides a low-pressure environment for individuals with communication difficulties to practice and gain confidence. They can be assessed through users' experiences with ChatGPT or the frequency and length of ChatGPT interactions. Measures of dependence on ChatGPT can include frequency of use, time spent using ChatGPT and users' perceived ability to make decisions without ChatGPT. Measures of decision making can include users' confidence in their decisions, the quality of decisions made with ChatGPT and the impact of ChatGPT on the outcomes of decisions.

3.4 | Exploring consumer perceptions of ChatGPT-generated responses

As the use of ChatGPT becomes more prevalent in consumer-facing applications, it is important to understand how consumers perceive the use of the model in these contexts. Research could investigate consumer attitudes towards the use of ChatGPT-generated responses in chatbots, customer service interactions and other applications.

3.4.1 | Contexts

Research could be conducted in various contexts where ChatGPT is being used in consumer-facing applications, such as chatbots, customer service interactions and other applications such as virtual assistants.

3.4.2 | Theories

Theoretical frameworks that could inform this research include TRA (Mehta et al., 2022), Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology 2 (UTAUT2) (Gansser & Reich, 2021; Venkatesh et al., 2012) and social cognitive theory (Balakrishnan et al., 2022). These frameworks offer valuable insights into the factors that influence consumers' attitudes and behaviours towards technology adoption. Using these frameworks, researchers can develop a more comprehensive understanding of how consumers perceive and interact with ChatGPT-generated responses in various applications, such as chatbots and customer service interactions.

3.4.3 | Methods

Potential research methods in this area are *experimental studies*, *social and cultural analysis*, *surveys* and *interviews*. *Experimental studies* could test how consumers respond to ChatGPT-generated responses compared with human-generated responses in various contexts. *Social and cultural analysis* could explore how the use of ChatGPT fits into broader social and cultural contexts, using *media analysis* to study how ChatGPT is represented in public media, *discourse analysis* to analyse language used by consumers and stakeholders, and *ethnographic analysis* to observe people's interactions with ChatGPT in different contexts. *Surveys* and *interviews* could gather consumer perceptions and attitudes towards the use of ChatGPT, including questions about trust, satisfaction, perceived effectiveness and concerns about privacy and data security.

3.4.4 | Constructs

Constructs that could be measured in this research include consumer trust, beliefs, attitudes, subjective norms, self-efficacy, performance expectancy, effort expectancy and social influence, towards technology and behavioural intentions towards using ChatGPT-generated responses.

3.5 | User experience

Researchers could investigate how users interact with ChatGPT, and how the system can be optimized to provide the best user experience.

3.5.1 | Contexts

The context of this research would involve exploring user experience with ChatGPT in various contexts such as customer service, e-commerce, personal shopping, social interaction and communication practice. The research would also compare user experience with ChatGPT to other communication channels such as face to face, phone calls, emails and social media.

3.5.2 | Theories

The research could be guided by user-centred design principles (Bernardo et al., 2018) to ensure ChatGPT is designed with the user's needs and preferences in mind. Theories of human-computer interaction (e.g., Nicolescu & Tudorache, 2022) can guide the design of effective user interfaces. Theories of communication (e.g., Guzman & Lewis, 2020) and persuasion (Dehnert & Mongeau, 2022) can help understand how ChatGPT can be used to communicate effectively with users. Additionally, UTAUT2 (Gansser & Reich, 2021) can be used to examine the factors that influence users' adoption and use of ChatGPT.

3.5.3 | Methods

Research in this area could use a combination of methods to assess the effectiveness of ChatGPT in various applications. *Eye-tracking* and other *physiological measures* could be used to assess user attention and engagement, while *A/B testing* could be used to compare the effectiveness of different versions of ChatGPT. In addition, *user testing* and *surveys* could be conducted to gather qualitative and quantitative data on user experience. By combining these different research methods, researchers could gain a comprehensive understanding of how users interact with ChatGPT and how the technology can be improved to better meet users' needs.

3.5.4 | Constructs

Constructs that could be measured in this research include usability and ease of use of ChatGPT, user engagement and satisfaction with ChatGPT, user trust in ChatGPT and its recommendations, user perceptions of the personalization and customization of ChatGPT.

3.6 | The impact of ChatGPT on customer experience and engagement

We call for researchers to examine how ChatGPT can be used to improve the customer experience in marketing such as by providing personalized recommend at and customer support.

3.6.1 | Contexts

Research in this area could focus on contexts such as marketing, exploring how ChatGPT can improve customer experience and engagement, for example, advertising, sales and marketing campaigns. Customer service is another area worth investigating, particularly the use of ChatGPT in providing personalized recommendations and support to customers.

3.6.2 | Theories

Research could draw on various theories related to customer experience, social influence and cognitive load. Customer experience theory (Gao et al., 2022) examines the factors that influence customer satisfaction, loyalty and retention, such as customer expectations, emotions and perceptions of quality. Social influence theory (Aw et al., 2022) explores how people's attitudes and behaviours are shaped by social influence, such as recommendations from friends or influencers. Cognitive load theory (Hollender et al., 2010) examines how the amount of mental effort required to process information affects learning and decision making.

3.6.3 | Methods

Research in this area could use several methods to explore the impact of ChatGPT on customer engagement and satisfaction in marketing and customer service contexts. *A/B testing* can be used to compare customer engagement and satisfaction with and without the use of ChatGPT. *Behavioural experiments* can help examine the impact of ChatGPT on customer behaviour, such as purchase decisions or brand loyalty. *Interviews* with customers, marketing professionals and customer service representatives can provide qualitative data on the impact of ChatGPT on customer experience and engagement. *Surveys* can also be used to gather customer feedback on their experience with ChatGPT in marketing or customer service. Overall, these methods can provide valuable insights into the design and implementation of ChatGPT in these contexts.

3.6.4 | Constructs

Constructs that could be examined include the degree of personalization in ChatGPT responses, perceived trustworthiness, customer engagement and satisfaction. Personalization can be assessed based on how much the responses are tailored to individual customers' preferences, interests and behaviours. Perceived trustworthiness can be measured by customers' opinions on the reliability, competence and honesty of ChatGPT-generated recommendations and support. Engagement can be measured by the frequency and duration of interactions and the types of activities customers engage in. Satisfaction can be evaluated based on how well customers' needs were met and how enjoyable the interactions were.

3.7 | The impact of ChatGPT-generated responses on consumer behaviour

Researchers could examine the extent to which ChatGPT-generated responses influence consumer behaviour, such as purchase decisions, product evaluations or brand perceptions.

3.7.1 | Contexts

The research could be conducted in various contexts such as e-commerce websites, social media platforms, customer service interactions or chatbot applications.

3.7.2 | Theories

The research could be grounded by TPB (Mariani et al., 2022) or UTAUT2 (Gansser & Reich, 2021), theories of persuasion (Dehnert & Mongeau, 2022), social influence (Aw et al., 2022), masstige (Paul, 2018, 2019), other consumer decision-making theories (Tian et al., 2016) and brand perception (Kliestik et al., 2022). These theories could help to identify the factors that influence consumer behaviour and how ChatGPT-generated responses may impact these factors.

3.7.3 | Methods

Potential research methods in this area are *experiments*, *field studies*, *case studies* and *surveys*. One option is to conduct *experiments* comparing the impact of ChatGPT-generated responses and human-generated responses on consumer behaviour, such as purchase decisions or brand perceptions. *Field studies* could involve observing consumer interactions with ChatGPT-generated responses, measuring their impact on behaviour (e.g., purchase decisions), and exploring contextual factors that may influence the impact. Research based on *case studies* could examine companies that have implemented ChatGPT-generated responses in consumer applications, assessing the impact on consumer behaviour and any implementation challenges or opportunities. Finally, *surveys* could gather data on consumer attitudes towards ChatGPT-generated responses and their impact on behaviour by asking questions about frequency of interactions with ChatGPT, perceived accuracy and helpfulness of the response, and the influence of the responses on consumer behaviour. There are opportunities for qualitative studies too.

3.7.4 | Constructs

Constructs that could be examined include trust, perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use in relation to ChatGPT-generated responses, attitudes towards ChatGPT-generated responses, perceived trustworthiness and credibility of the responses, purchase intentions, product evaluations and brand perceptions.

3.8 | Developing new applications for ChatGPT

Researchers could explore new applications for ChatGPT in consumer contexts, such as in personal shopping assistants, personalized marketing or consumer sentiment analysis. These applications could help to improve the consumer experience and provide new insights into consumer behaviour.

3.8.1 | Contexts

The context of this research would involve exploring various applications of ChatGPT in the business domain, including personal shopping assistants where ChatGPT can be used to provide personalized recommendations and assist consumers in their shopping journey. Additionally, personalized marketing can be achieved using ChatGPT by generating tailored marketing messages based on individual consumer preferences and behaviour. Another potential application of ChatGPT is consumer sentiment analysis, where it can be used to analyse consumer feedback and sentiment, enabling companies to improve their products and services accordingly.

3.8.2 | Theories

The research could draw on various theories related to the potential acceptance and impact of ChatGPT on users and consumer behaviour. UTAUT2 (Balakrishnan et al., 2022; Venkatesh et al., 2012) could identify factors influencing ChatGPT's adoption and usage. Persuasion theories, such as the elaboration likelihood model (Chen et al., 2021) or social influence theory (Aw et al., 2022), could reveal how ChatGPT-generated responses influence consumer behaviour. Consumer behaviour theories, such as TPB (Mariani et al., 2022) or the behavioural economics model (Arnott & Gao, 2019), could be used to understand how ChatGPT-based applications affect consumer decision making and behaviour.

3.8.3 | Methods

The research in this area could use *A/B testing* to measure the effectiveness of ChatGPT-generated responses on consumer behaviour and decision making. *Interviews* and *focus groups* could be conducted to gain in-depth insights into consumer experiences and behaviours with ChatGPT. Additionally, *surveys* could be utilized to collect data on consumer attitudes and perceptions towards ChatGPT in various applications.

3.8.4 | Constructs

Some of the key constructs that could be examined in research on ChatGPT-based applications are related to user experience, personalization and consumer attitudes and beliefs. Constructs related to user experience includes satisfaction, ease of use and trust. Similarly, constructs related to personalization can be measured through perceived

personalization or perceived relevance. In addition, constructs related to consumer attitudes and beliefs, such as perceived privacy risks or perceived ethical implications, could be explored. Finally, constructs related to user adoption and usage, performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, facilitating conditions, hedonic motivation, price value and habit could be included.

3.9 | The potential for ChatGPT to enhance marketing research

Researchers could investigate how ChatGPT can be used to analyse customer feedback and social media data to gain insights into consumer behaviour and preferences.

3.9.1 | Contexts

Research in this area could explore various contexts, such as analysing customer feedback and reviews to gain insights into consumer behaviour and preferences, utilizing ChatGPT to analyse social media data for understanding consumer sentiment and behaviour, and developing ChatGPT-powered tools for market research and consumer insights.

3.9.2 | Theories

The research could draw on various theories related to ChatGPT and consumer behaviour. The use of ChatGPT in analysing social media data and identifying patterns in consumer behaviour based on group identity is a potential application of social identity theory (Edwards et al., 2019). Diffusion of innovations theory (Borghi & Mariani, 2022) describes how new technologies or ideas spread through a population, and could be applied to the adoption and use of ChatGPT in marketing research. Communication accommodation theory (van Pinxteren et al., 2023) suggests that individuals adjust their communication style to match that of the person they are communicating with, which could be relevant to research on how ChatGPT-generated responses affect consumer behaviour and attitudes. Attribution theory (Mozafari et al., 2022) proposes that individuals tend to attribute causes to events based on certain criteria, such as consistency, distinctiveness and consensus. ChatGPT-generated responses could potentially influence how consumers attribute causes to events and how they perceive certain brands or products. Finally, SDT (Gilal et al., 2019; Nguyen et al., 2022; Ryan & Deci, 2000; 2017) could be used to explore how ChatGPT-generated responses impact motivators and influence consumer behaviour.

3.9.3 | Methods

The following research methods could be used to investigate the impact of ChatGPT in market research: *Data mining and analysis* of customer feedback and reviews from multiple online platforms gain insights into consumer perceptions and opinions about ChatGPT. ChatGPT's *NLP*

techniques can analyse social media data and customer feedback to identify emerging trends and patterns. *Experimental design* evaluates the effectiveness of ChatGPT-powered market research tools in improving the accuracy and efficiency of data collection and analysis.

3.9.4 | Constructs

The constructs that could be explored in this research include the following. Consumer feedback could include the sentiment, tone and topics discussed in customer reviews, survey responses and social media posts. Consumer behaviour could include purchase patterns, browsing history and other online activities that indicate consumer preferences and interests. Consumer preferences could include factors such as product features, design, price and brand identity. Marketing effectiveness could include measures of brand awareness, customer loyalty and sales growth.

3.10 | Personalization

Researchers could explore how ChatGPT can be used to provide personalized recommendations and improve the customer experience.

3.10.1 | Contexts

The context of this research would involve exploring how ChatGPT can be used to personalize various aspects of customer experience in e-commerce, social media marketing and customer service. This includes personalization of product recommendations, upselling and cross-selling strategies, personalization of ad targeting, personalized content delivery and personalized responses to customer queries, as well as providing personalized product support and recommendations.

3.10.2 | Theories

The research could be guided by several theories, including personalization theory (Fan & Poole, 2006), which explores the impact of personalized content on user engagement, satisfaction and brand loyalty. Additionally, UTAUT2 (Gansser & Reich, 2021) can be utilized to examine the adoption and use of personalized ChatGPT. Furthermore, SDT (Gilal et al., 2019; Nguyen et al., 2022; Ryan & Daci, 2000; 2017) can be used to explore how ChatGPT can enhance users' sense of autonomy, competence and relatedness.

3.10.3 | Methods

Potential research methods in this area are analysing user data and behaviour to identify patterns and preferences, running A/B tests to compare the effectiveness of personalized versus non-personalized content, using *machine learning* algorithms to develop personalized

recommendations and content delivery, and conducting *surveys* and *focus groups* to understand customer preferences and expectations for personalization.

3.10.4 | Constructs

The constructs that could be explored in this area include: personalization, which refers to the level of customization of the ChatGPT-generated responses based on user preferences, history and behaviour; user engagement, which refers to the level of user involvement and interaction with the ChatGPT system; user satisfaction, which refers to the degree to which users are satisfied with the ChatGPT-generated responses and the overall user experience; and brand loyalty, which refers to the tendency of customers to repeatedly purchase products or services from a particular brand or company.

3.11 | Comparative analysis

Researchers could compare ChatGPT to other forms of customer service or recommendation systems, and evaluate the relative strengths and weaknesses of each.

3.11.1 | Contexts

The comparative analysis of ChatGPT with other customer service or recommendation systems could be studied in various contexts, such as e-commerce, online marketplaces, social media platforms, customer service departments and digital marketing. In e-commerce, ChatGPT can provide personalized recommendations based on browsing and purchase history, and researchers can compare its effectiveness with other recommendation systems in terms of accuracy, efficiency and user satisfaction. Online marketplaces can use ChatGPT to assist customers in finding products and services, and researchers can compare its effectiveness with other customer service channels such as email or phone support in terms of response time, accuracy and user satisfaction. Similarly, in social media platforms, ChatGPT can provide personalized recommendations or support to users, and researchers can compare its effectiveness with other forms of social media engagement such as commenting or sharing. In customer service departments, ChatGPT can automate routine inquiries, and researchers can compare its effectiveness with traditional customer service channels such as phone or email support. Finally, ChatGPT can be used in digital marketing campaigns to provide personalized recommendations, and researchers can compare its effectiveness with other forms of digital marketing such as email or social media ads in terms of engagement, conversion rates and user satisfaction.

3.11.2 | Theories

Theoretical frameworks that could inform this research include UTAUT2 (Gansser & Reich, 2021) as mentioned earlier. Additionally,

social influence theory (Aw et al., 2022) could explore how social factors such as peer pressure and conformity influence individual behaviour and decision making. Information processing theory (Chen et al., 2022) could also be considered as a framework to examine how individuals process and interpret information and how this affects their behaviour and decision making.

3.11.3 | Methods

To compare ChatGPT with other recommendation systems or customer service platforms, researchers can employ various methods, such as *user testing*, *case studies* and *user surveys*. *User testing* involves observing how users interact with different recommendation systems, including ChatGPT and identifying the ease of use, efficiency and satisfaction level of users with each system. *Case studies* can be conducted to evaluate performance of ChatGPT and other recommendation system in different contexts and identify advantages and disadvantages of each system. Researchers can also conduct *user surveys* to collect user feedback and preferences for different recommendation systems, including ChatGPT, and compare results to identify strengths and weaknesses of each system.

3.11.4 | Constructs

Some of the key constructs that could be examined in research on ChatGPT and other customer service or recommendation systems are as follows. Effectiveness could be used to evaluate how well these systems meet the needs of users and provide helpful recommendations or solutions. Efficiency could be used to assess how quickly and easily users are able to find the information or assistance they need using ChatGPT and other systems. User satisfaction could be used to gauge users' overall satisfaction with ChatGPT and other systems and their likelihood to use them again in the future. Trust could be used to investigate users' levels of trust in the systems and how this affects their likelihood to follow recommendations or use the system for customer service.

3.12 | The effectiveness of ChatGPT compared with other marketing communication channels

Research could compare the effectiveness of ChatGPT to other communication channels, such as email, social media and phone calls, to determine which is most effective for different types of marketing messages and campaigns.

3.12.1 | Contexts

The effectiveness of ChatGPT compared with other marketing communication channels can be studied in various contexts such as e-

commerce, retail, hospitality, healthcare and finance, among others. The research can be conducted using real-world data from different industries and organizations.

3.12.2 | Theories

Several theories could inform research on the effectiveness of ChatGPT compared with other marketing communication channels, including UTAUT2 (Gansser & Reich, 2021) as explained earlier, communication accommodation theory (van Pinxteren et al., 2023) helping researchers understand how communication channels affect consumer perceptions of a brand or organization, and social exchange theory (Jiang, Cheng, et al., 2022) exploring the costs and benefits of different communication channels from the perspective of both consumers and organizations.

3.12.3 | Methods

To compare the effectiveness of ChatGPT with other marketing communication channels, researchers can use a variety of methods, such as *surveys*, *experiments* and *case studies*. *Experiments* can compare the performance of different communication channels based on metrics such as response rates, conversion rates and customer satisfaction. *Case studies* can offer real-world examples of how various communication channels have been used in marketing campaigns. *Surveys* can collect data on consumer perceptions and preferences regarding different communication channels.

3.12.4 | Constructs

Some of the key constructs that could be examined in research on the effectiveness of ChatGPT compared with other marketing communication channels include consumer preferences, satisfaction, trust and engagement. Other constructs could include metrics such as response rates, conversion rates and sales. The impact of different communication channels on brand awareness, customer loyalty and long-term customer value could also be explored.

4 | CONCLUSION

Digital transformation through internet of things, metaverse and AI tools such as ChatGPT has the potential to revolutionize the field of consumer research. Despite many benefits, there are also many pitfalls along the way. The future research agenda is substantial and the numerous theories, models and frameworks could be used in this area of studies by marketing scientists, statisticians, psychologists, economists, sociologists and natural science researchers. Researchers could examine the antecedents or purchase decisions of consumers and outcomes of use of ChatGPT among different segments of consumers

such as young consumers, women, men, self-employed people, seniors and so forth. In addition, opportunities exist to extend the research along the lines of Shin et al. (2022) and Modliński et al. (2023). We wish success to fellow researchers in operationalizing our many calls to action!

ORCID

Akiko Ueno  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6157-3193>

Charles Dennis  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8793-4823>

REFERENCES

- Acosta-González, H. N., & Marcenaro-Gutiérrez, O. D. (2021). The relationship between subjective well-being and self-reported health: Evidence from Ecuador. *Applied Research in Quality of Life*, 16(5), 1961–1981.
- Ahmed, A. (2023). ChatGPT achieved one million users in record time revolutionizing time-saving in various fields, digital information world. <https://www.digitalinformationworld.com/2023/01/chat-gpt-achieved-one-million-users-in.html#:~:text=As%20per%20the%20recent%20reports,to%20reach%20a%20similar%20hallmark>
- Akter, S., McCarthy, G., Sajib, S., Michael, K., Dwivedi, Y. K., D'Ambra, J., & Shen, K. N. (2021). Algorithmic bias in data-driven innovation in the age of AI. *International Journal of Information Management*, 60, 102387.
- Arnott, D., & Gao, S. (2019). Behavioral economics for decision support systems researchers. *Decision Support Systems*, 122, 113063.
- Atlas, S. (2023). *ChatGPT for higher education and professional development: A guide to conversational AI*. University of Rhode Island. https://digitalcommons.uri.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1547&context=cba_facpubs.
- Aw, E. C. X., Tan, G. W. H., Cham, T. H., Raman, R., & Ooi, K. B. (2022). Alexa, what's on my shopping list? Transforming customer experience with digital voice assistants. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 180, 121711.
- Baird, A., & Maruping, L. M. (2021). The next generation of research on IS use: A theoretical framework of delegation to and from agentic IS artifacts. *MIS Quarterly*, 45(1), 315–341.
- Balakrishnan, J., & Dwivedi, Y. K. (2021). Role of cognitive absorption in building user trust and experience. *Psychology & Marketing*, 38(4), 643–668.
- Balakrishnan, J., Abed, S. S., & Jones, P. (2022). The role of meta-UTAUT factors, perceived anthropomorphism, perceived intelligence, and social self-efficacy in chatbot-based services? *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 180, 121692.
- Balakrishnan, J., Nwoba, A., & Nguyen, N. (2021). Emerging-market consumers' interactions with banking chatbots. *Telematics and Informatics*, 65, 101711.
- Bandara, R., Fernando, M., & Akter, S. (2020). Privacy concerns in E-commerce: A taxonomy and a future research agenda. *Electronic Markets*, 30(3), 629–647.
- Bang, Y., Cahyawijaya, S., Lee, N., Dai, W., Su, D., Wilie, B., Lovenia, H., Ji, Z., Yu, T., Chung, W., Do, Q. V., Xu, Y., & Fung, P. (2023). A multi-task, multilingual, multimodal evaluation of ChatGPT on reasoning, hallucination, and interactivity. *arXiv:2302.04023*. ArXiv Preprint. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2302.04023>.
- Belk, R. (2021). Ethical issues in service robotics and artificial intelligence. *The Service Industries Journal*, 41(13–14), 860–876.
- Bernardo, F., Grierson, M., & Fiebrink, R. (2018). User-centred design actions for lightweight evaluation of an interactive machine learning toolkit. *Journal of Science and Technology of the Arts*, 10(2), 25–38.
- Borgi, M., & Mariani, M. M. (2022). The role of emotions in the consumer meaning-making of interactions with social robots. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 182, 121844.
- Breidbach, C. F., & Maglio, P. (2020). Accountable algorithms? The ethical implications of data-driven business models. *Journal of Service Management*, 31(2), 163–185.
- Castro, D., & McLaughlin, M. (2019). *Ten ways the precautionary principle undermines progress in artificial intelligence*. Information Technology and Innovation Foundation, 1–3.
- Chen, C. Y., Kearney, M., & Chang, S. L. (2021). Comparative approaches to mis/disinformation| belief in or identification of false news according to the elaboration likelihood model. *International Journal of Communication*, 15, 23.
- Chen, L., Jiang, M., Jia, F., & Liu, G. (2022). Artificial intelligence adoption in business-to-business marketing: Toward a conceptual framework. *Journal of Business & Industrial Marketing*, 37(5), 1025–1044.
- Ciston, S. (2019). Intersectional AI is essential: Polyvocal, multimodal, experimental methods to save artificial intelligence. *Journal of Science and Technology of the Arts*, 11(2), 3–8.
- Cowls, J., Tsamados, A., Taddeo, M., & Floridi, L. (2021). A definition, benchmark and database of AI for social good initiatives. *Nature Machine Intelligence*, 3(2), 111–115.
- Dallas, S. T. C. (2022). Thoughts on ChatGPT after reading Crawford's why we drive: Whatever skill you outsource, Atrophies. I'd Rather be Writing. 11 December. <https://idrathbewriting.com/blog/chatgpt-automation-and-atrophy>.
- Dehnert, M., & Mongeau, P. A. (2022). Persuasion in the age of artificial intelligence (AI): Theories and complications of AI-based persuasion. *Human Communication Research*, 48(3), 386–403.
- Dennis, C., Alamanos, E., Papagiannidis, S., & Bourlakis, M. (2016). Does social exclusion influence multiple channel use? The interconnections with community, happiness, and well-being. *Journal of Business Research*, 69(3), 1061–1070.
- Dwivedi, Y. K., Hughes, L., Ismagilova, E., Aarts, G., Coombs, C., Crick, T., Duan, Y., Dwivedi, R., Edwards, J., Eirug, A., Galanos, V., Ilavarasan, P. V., Janssen, M., Jones, P., Kar, A. K., Kizgin, H., Kronemann, B., Lal, B., Lucini, B., ... Williams, M. D. (2021). Artificial intelligence (AI): Multidisciplinary perspectives on emerging challenges, opportunities, and agenda for research, practice and policy. *International Journal of Information Management*, 57, 101994.
- Edwards, C., Edwards, A., Stoll, B., Lin, X., & Massey, N. (2019). Evaluations of an artificial intelligence instructor's voice: Social identity theory in human-robot interactions. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 90, 357–362.
- Eliot. (2023). Generative AI ChatGPT can disturbingly gobble up your private and confidential data, forewarns AI ethics and AI law, Forbes. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/lanceeliot/2023/01/27/generative-ai-chatgpt-can-disturbingly-gobble-up-your-private-and-confidential-data-forewarns-ai-ethics-and-ai-law/?sh=77652472fdb>.
- Fan, H., & Poole, M. S. (2006). What is personalization? Perspectives on the design and implementation of personalization in information systems. *Journal of Organizational Computing and Electronic Commerce*, 16(3–4), 179–202.
- Floridi, L. (2019). Establishing the rules for building trustworthy AI. *Nature Machine Intelligence*, 1(6), 261–262.
- Gansser, O. A., & Reich, C. S. (2021). A new acceptance model for artificial intelligence with extensions to UTAUT2: An empirical study in three segments of application. *Technology in Society*, 65, 101535.
- Gao, J., Ren, L., Yang, Y., Zhang, D., & Li, L. (2022). The impact of artificial intelligence technology stimuli on smart customer experience and the moderating effect of technology readiness. *International Journal of Emerging Markets*, 17, 1123–1142.
- Ghazwani, S., van Esch, P., Cui, Y., & Gala, P. (2022). Artificial intelligence, financial anxiety and cashier-less checkouts: A Saudi Arabian perspective. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, 40(6), 1200–1216.
- Gilal, F. G., Zhang, J., Paul, J., & Gilal, N. G. (2019). The role of self-determination theory in marketing science: An integrative review and agenda for research. *European Management Journal*, 37(1), 29–44.

- Guzman, A. L., & Lewis, S. C. (2020). Artificial intelligence and communication: A human-machine communication research agenda. *New Media & Society*, 22(1), 70–86.
- Haluzi, D., & Jungwirth, D. (2023). Artificial intelligence and ten societal megatrends: An exploratory study using GPT-3. *Systems*, 11(3), 120.
- Hanna, R., & Kazim, E. (2021). Philosophical foundations for digital ethics and AI ethics: A dignitarian approach. *AI and Ethics*, 1, 405–423.
- Hollender, N., Hofmann, C., Deneke, M., & Schmitz, B. (2010). Integrating cognitive load theory and concepts of human-computer interaction. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 26(6), 1278–1288.
- Huang, M. H., & Rust, R. T. (2018). Artificial intelligence in service. *Journal of Service Research*, 21(2), 155–172.
- Jiang, H., Cheng, Y., Yang, J., & Gao, S. (2022). AI-powered chatbot communication with customers: Dialogic interactions, satisfaction, engagement, and customer behavior. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 134, 107329.
- Jiang, L., Cao, L., Qin, X., Tan, L., Chen, C., & Peng, X. (2022). Fairness perceptions of artificial intelligence decision-making. *Advances in Psychological Science*, 30(5), 1078–1092.
- Jobin, A., Ienca, M., & Vayena, E. (2019). The global landscape of AI ethics guidelines. *Nature Machine Intelligence*, 1(9), 389–399.
- Karanjai, R. (2022). Targeted phishing campaigns using large scale language models. arXiv:2301.00665. ArXiv Preprint. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2301.00665>.
- Kim, T. W., Jiang, L., Duhachek, A., Lee, H., & Garvey, A. (2022). Do you mind if I ask you a personal question? How AI service agents Alter consumer self-disclosure. *Journal of Service Research*, 25(4), 649–666.
- Kliestik, T., Zvarikova, K., & Lăzăroiu, G. (2022). Data-driven machine learning and neural network algorithms in the retailing environment: Consumer engagement, experience, and purchase behaviors. *Economics, Management and Financial Markets*, 17(1), 57–69.
- Konya-Baumbach, E., Biller, M., & von Janda, S. (2023). Someone out there? A study on the social presence of anthropomorphized chatbots. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 139, 107513.
- Krügel, S., Ostermaier, A., & Uhl, M. (2023). The moral authority of ChatGPT. arXiv:2301.07098. ArXiv preprint. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2301.07098>.
- Lin, R. R., & Lee, J. C. (2023). The supports provided by artificial intelligence to continuous usage intention of mobile banking: Evidence from China. *Aslib Journal of Information Management*. Online ahead-of-print.
- Ma, L., & Sun, B. (2020). Machine learning and AI in marketing-connecting computing power to human insights. *International Journal of Research in Marketing*, 37(3), 481–504.
- Mariani, M. M., Perez-Vega, R., & Wirtz, J. (2022). AI in marketing, consumer research and psychology: A systematic literature review and research agenda. *Psychology & Marketing*, 39(4), 755–776.
- Martin, K. (2019). Ethical implications and accountability of algorithms. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 160(4), 835–850.
- Mattas, P. (2023). S. ChatGPT: A study of AI language processing and its implications. *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews*, 4(2), 435–444.
- Mehta, P., Jebarajakirthy, C., Maseeh, H. I., Anubha, A., Saha, R., & Danda, K. (2022). Artificial intelligence in marketing: A meta-analytic review. *Psychology & Marketing*, 39(11), 2013–2038.
- Miller, G. J. (2022). Stakeholder-accountability model for artificial intelligence projects. *Journal of Economics and Management*, 44(1), 446–494.
- Modliński, A., Fortuna, P., & Rożnowski, B. (2023). Human-machine trans roles conflict in the organization: How sensitive are customers to intelligent robots replacing the human workforce? *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 47(1), 100–117.
- Mozafari, N., Weiger, W. H., & Hammerschmidt, M. (2022). Trust me, I'm a bot-repercussions of chatbot disclosure in different service frontline settings. *Journal of Service Management*, 33(2), 221–245.
- Nguyen, Q. N., Sidorova, A., & Torres, R. (2022). User interactions with chatbot interfaces vs. menu-based interfaces: An empirical study. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 128, 107093.
- Niculescu, L., & Tudorache, M. T. (2022). Human-computer interaction in customer service: The experience with AI chatbots—A systematic literature review. *Electronics*, 11(10), 1579.
- Patel, A., & Sattler, J. (2023). Creatively malicious prompt engineering, WithSecure™. <https://labs.withsecure.com/content/dam/labs/docs/WithSecure-Creatively-malicious-prompt-engineering>.
- Paul, J. (2018). Toward a 'masstige' theory and strategy for marketing. *European Journal of International Management*, 12(5–6), 722–745.
- Paul, J. (2019). Masstige model and measure for brand management. *European Management Journal*, 37(3), 299–312.
- Pizzi, G., Scarpi, D., & Pantano, E. (2021). Artificial intelligence and the new forms of interaction: Who has the control when interacting with a chatbot? *Journal of Business Research*, 129, 878–890.
- Poole, S. M., Grier, S. A., Thomas, K. D., Sobande, F., Ekpo, A. E., Torres, L. T., Addington, L. A., Weekes-Laidlow, M., & Henderson, G. R. (2021). Operationalizing critical race theory in the marketplace. *Journal of Public Policy & Marketing*, 40(2), 126–142.
- ReviewNPrep. (2023). How ChatGPT is taking over the digital world. <https://reviewnprep.com/blog/how-chatgpt-is-taking-over-the-digital-world>.
- Ryan, R. M., & Deci, E. L. (2000). Self-determination theory and the facilitation of intrinsic motivation, social development, and well-being. *American Psychologist*, 55(1), 68–78.
- Ryan, R. M., & Deci, E. L. (2017). *Self-determination theory: Basic psychological needs in motivation, development, and wellness*. Guilford Press.
- See Lemons. (2022). 30 ChatGPT musings and use cases. See Lemons. <https://seelemons.com/2022/12/05/30-chatgpt-musings-and-use-cases>.
- Shin, H., Bunosso, I., & Levine, L. R. (2022). The influence of chatbot humour on consumer evaluations of services. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 47, 545–562.
- Southern, M. G. (2023). OpenAI's ChatGPT update Brings Improved Accuracy. Search Engine Journal. <https://www.searchenginejournal.com/openai-chatgpt-update/476116/#close>.
- Taecharungroj, V. (2023). "What can ChatGPT do?" analyzing early reactions to the innovative AI chatbot on twitter. *Big Data and Cognitive Computing*, 7(1), 35.
- Tech Knowledge. (2023). ChatGPT – The good, the bad and the ugly. <https://b2btechknowledge.com/latest-news/chatgpt-the-good-the-bad-and-the-ugly>.
- Tian, B., Han, J., & Liu, K. (2016). Closed-loop feedback computation model of dynamical reputation based on the local trust evaluation in business-to-consumer E-commerce. *Information*, 7(1), 4.
- Truly, A. (2022). I used the ChatGPT AI chatbot to do my holiday shopping this year. Digital Trends. <https://www.digitaltrends.com/computing/i-used-chatgpt-to-do-my-holiday-shopping-this-year>.
- Uplifting Voices. (2023). ChatGPT: A valuable tool for supporting the development of children with autism, uplifting voices. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/chatgpt-valuable-tool-supporting-development-children-voices-1c>.
- van Dis, E. A. M., Bollen, J., Zuidema, W., van Rooij, R., & Bockting, C. (2023). ChatGPT: Five priorities for research. *Nature*, 614, 224–226. <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-023-00288-7>
- van Pinxteren, M. M., Pluymaekers, M., Lemmink, J., & Krispin, A. (2023). Effects of communication style on relational outcomes in interactions between customers and embodied conversational agents. *Psychology & Marketing*, 1–16.
- Vassilakopoulou, P., Haug, A., Salvesen, L. M., & Pappas, I. O. (2023). Developing human/AI interactions for chat-based customer services: Lessons learned from the Norwegian government. *European Journal of Information Systems*, 32(1), 10–22.
- Venkatesh, V., Thong, J. Y., & Xu, X. (2012). Consumer acceptance and use of information technology: Extending the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology. *MIS Quarterly*, 36, 157–178.

- Wang, F. Y., Miao, Q., Li, X., Wang, X., & Lin, Y. (2023). What does chatGPT say: The DAO from algorithmic intelligence to linguistic intelligence. *IEEE/CAA Journal of Automatica Sinica*, 10(3), 575–579.
- Wellner, G., & Rothman, T. (2020). Feminist AI: Can we expect our AI systems to become feminist? *Philosophy & Technology*, 33(2), 191–205.
- Xie, J. (2021). An explanation of the relationship between artificial intelligence and human beings from the perspective of consciousness. *Cultures of Science*, 4(3), 124–134.
- Yang, W., Morita, N., Zuo, Z., Kawaida, K., Ogai, Y., Saito, T., & Hu, W. (2021). Maladaptive perfectionism and internet addiction among Chinese college students: A moderated mediation model of depression and gender. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(5), 2748.
- Zhang, M., & Li, J. (2021). A commentary of GPT-3 in MIT technology review 2021. *Fundamental Research*, 1(6), 831–833.
- Zhuo, T. Y., Huang, Y., Chen, C., & Xing, Z. (2023). Exploring ai ethics of ChatGPT: A diagnostic analysis. *arXiv:2301.12867*. ArXiv Preprint. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2301.12867>.

How to cite this article: Paul, J., Ueno, A., & Dennis, C. (2023). ChatGPT and consumers: Benefits, Pitfalls and Future Research Agenda. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ijcs.12928>